Congress Pamphlet, *Indians Abroad.}* To-day we are shocked at the brutalities of the Fascist Powers, but how far have we set them the pace? Let us cast "the beam out of our own eye"!

Again, when we try to preserve civil liberties and call for them in other countries, it is well to remember the years of repression and the almost complete absence of civil liberties which India has had to endure. Those who have made repression a fine art in India may well be tempted to try Fascist methods at home, if democracy should prove troublesome. It is worth remembering that had the Moors been given freedom it is unlikely that they would have been ready to act as mercenaries for Franco. Who knows whether Gurkhas might not be used one day in England!

The perpetuation of disgraceful conditions of labour in India is a danger to the well-being of the British workers, for a cheap supply of labour attracts those who desire quick returns for their capital and a good deal of capital continues to be invested in India. Those who are agitating in India for better conditions are also safeguarding the standards of living of the workers in Britain. There is a vast amount of material development and unplumbed resources to be exploited, if India is to become a prosperous nation. If we allow India to become a free and contented nation and encourage those who wish to see drastic changes in that land we shall not lose by it, for India will need experts and machinery for some time to come. A happy and contented India progressing towards efficiency and adequate self-defence is a guarantee of peace.

It cannot surely be the will of the British people that we should help to preserve the landlord, usurer, inhuman employer or despotic prince. Nor can we desire to curb the activities of the one great mass party which is genuinely